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CAMELLIA
DONKELAARI

CAMELLIAS

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AZALEAS

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ROSES

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CITRUS and
OTHER FRUITS

•

Flowering SHRUBS

•

EVERGREENS

•

ORNAMENTAL
GRASSES

•

PALMS and CYCADS

•

VINES

Flowers and Fruits for Central Florida

HOLMES NURSERIES

JACK O. HOLMES, Inc. • *Landscape Contractors, Tree Movers*
North Nebraska Ave., One-half Mile South of Apex

P. O. Box 417

TAMPA 1, FLORIDA

PRICE
25¢

To You, Our Friends and Customers

WE OFFER you this booklet of flowers and fruits for Central Florida with the confidence that it will be of real use to all home-owners in this part of the state. Conditions in Central Florida are quite different from those to the north or to the south, and we specialize in landscape material for the Tampa area. We pledge our very best efforts to create and maintain the finest landscape effects.

It is now twenty-one years since I began working in the nursery business here in the vicinity of Tampa. For five years I headed the landscape department of the Knull Floral Company. In 1928 I purchased that department, including the good-will of this old concern which up to that time had been the leader in its field. The business was incorporated under the name of Jack O. Holmes, Inc., Landscape Contractors. From that time on, I have had the best assistants in the horticultural line, and our common purpose has been to work with Nature in creating things of real beauty.

To all our customers who have helped build up our business we dedicate this book. Many of you are old-time friends who fifteen years ago, when I was truck-driver, bookkeeper, and plantsman, used to call me the "curly-headed blond boy." Many of you have been coming to us year after year with your planting problems. To you all, may we give a hearty invitation to visit our nurseries whenever you can. Come often and stay as long as you like. You don't have to make a purchase to be welcomed at the Holmes Nurseries.

October is the first cool month. Generally it marks the beginning of the fall planting season and also the beginning of the Camellia blooming season. It is the time when most customers prefer to come to our nurseries to make personal selections of the specimens they want for future planting. November, December, and January are the best months to buy Japonicas if you want to select them while they are in bloom and you can see what you are getting.

We are proud of our Camellia collection, for our plants have been gathered from all over the South, and we have some of the rarest and newest kinds. Do come to see them. No pictures or words can do them justice. Over one hundred varieties are here awaiting your admiration, and we are sure you will enjoy walking around among them and seeing them first-hand.

From November to January is also the time to select Rose bushes and other dormant plants and fruit trees. It is the height of the planting season for citrus fruits. January through March is the best time to see our Azaleas in bloom. During the week, and on Sunday too, hundreds of visitors throng our grounds.

One complete greenhouse is filled with ten different varieties of Buginvilleas. Their solid masses of bloom make a gorgeous sight that you will not soon forget. These spectacular vines may be planted at any time except during very cold periods.

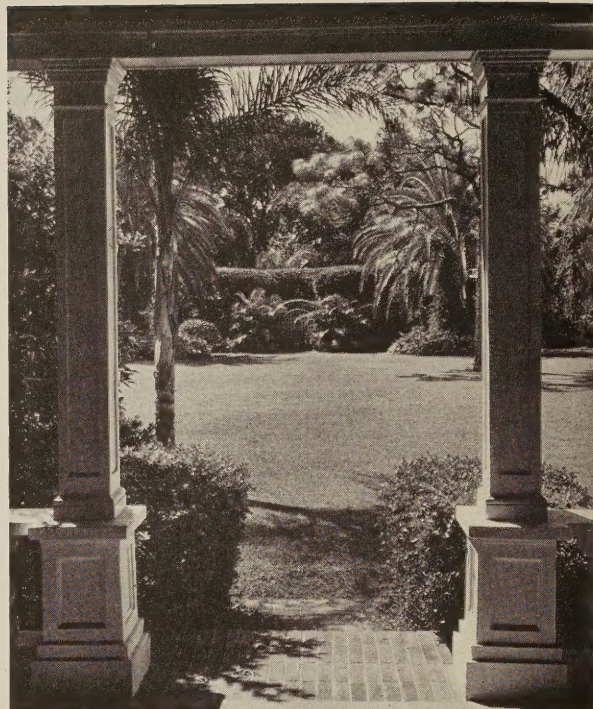
With the coming of warm spring days our Gardenias begin to bloom heavily. Don't miss the treat of seeing them in April and May, when the plants are covered with their fragrant, snow-white blooms.

April to September is the main blooming season for Hibiscus, although some varieties flower all the time. We always enjoy showing our very fine collection to the many people who come to see them. We have both new hybrids and old-fashioned types.

Please Note: Our nurseries are open to visitors the year round, but our business hours on week-days are from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (Saturdays, 8 A.M. to noon), except by special appointment. From mid-November to mid-May we are also open on Sundays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., but the remainder of the year we are closed on Sunday. Telephone calls are also to be made at these hours; telegrams are given the quickest possible attention.

It is our desire to give this booklet wide circulation among those interested. It represents a considerable cost to us, but we are pricing it at the modest rate of 25c for one copy, 50c for an additional copy. On your first order amounting to \$5.00 or more, this charge is credited to you. In other words, the booklet is free on orders of \$5.00 or more. We will gladly refund this purchase price if you are not satisfied.

We are authorized dealers for the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, of Glen Saint Mary, Fla.



JACK O. HOLMES, *President*

Jack O. Holmes, Inc., Tampa, Florida



GLEN 40



ELEANOR HAGOO

Lovely



KUMASAKA

CAMELLIAS



HERME



COL. FIREY
(Wm. S. Hastie)

CAMELLIAS—*The Loveliest of All Flowers*

ALTHOUGH *Camellia japonica* is a native of China, it has been grown throughout the South for over a century and has become one of its best-loved and most dependable flowering shrubs. It is a flower of romance and story, and has taken such a place in the legend of the Old South that truly no southern garden is complete without several choice varieties. Visitors to our nurseries admire our Camellias more than all other plants, and we heartily agree that they are very fine examples of the outstanding shrub of the South.

Camellias are not at all difficult to grow in central Florida and the shapely plants, with rich dark green foliage, are attractive when out of bloom as well as when covered with the exotic flowers. After experimenting with soil and moisture conditions for several years at Dupree Gardens, we have come to the conclusion that *moisture* is the most important requirement. We find that ideal growing conditions are provided by good soil composed of peat or muck well mixed with

sandy topsoil and leaf mold, all used in generous amounts with plenty of moisture. Camellias will succeed in full sun or dense shade, but more desirable than either of these extremes is a half-shaded location.

Our stock consists of both large and small plants, as well as all intermediate sizes. We have many fine big specimens up to 10 feet tall, but the more popular sizes are 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet.

To build up a large Camellia collection requires a good deal of traveling and searching through gardens. That is just what we have done. Our varieties have been secured from all over the South—from New Orleans, Mobile, Magnolia Gardens, and other places famous for their flowers. In buying our Camellias you are literally getting the choicest varieties from the most beautiful gardens in the South. They are here for your pleasure, and we cannot recommend anything that will bring more beauty to your garden.

ADOLPH AUDUSSON VARIEGATED.

Bright red and pure white. Very large blooms borne from December through March on a vigorous plant. Glossy dark green foliage.

ALBA FIMBRIATA (Fimbriata Plena;

Alba Plena Fimbriata). Exquisite pure white flowers of the formal type. Very double, with each petal serrated. Slow and spreading in growth. Blooms in November and December. Not advised for very cold climates.

ALBA PLENA. For years one of our best bloomers. Very double, snow-white blooms of the formal type. A very early bloomer, beginning in October and lasting through January. Grows vigorously in full sun, and although very cold winters are likely to cause injury, the plants will sprout again. One of the most popular white sorts.

ALBA SUPERBA (Rev. John G. Drayton).

Semi-double, pure white flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Large, shining, dark green leaves. Vigorous and spreading growth; plant blooms freely when young, from late November through March.

AREJISHI (Aloha). Deep red, peony-shaped blooms. A profuse and early-blooming variety, beginning in August. The earliest flowers are likely to be deep rose-pink but with cooler weather they become darker red. A strong grower and free bloomer.

AUNT JETTY. A very fine bright red sort from Tallahassee. Not easily injured by cold weather. The plant is sturdy if grown in the sun; in the shade it is more willowy. The dull green leaves are sharply pointed. Blooms from January through March.

BEALI ROSEA. Double, deep pink flowers about 4 inches across, opening to display stamens in the center. Very compact in growth and easy to grow. Small, round leaves; quite vigorous and hardy. Blooms in March and April.

BRASSENNIE. Double; white marbled rose-red.

BRILLIANT. Large, very double, bright red. Dark green foliage on a compact plant. A popular sort.

CALEB COPE. Formal pink blooms. Slow and bushy in growth, and quite hardy. Blooms freely from late February through April. Rounded, dull green leaves.

CAMPBELL. Dark red flowers of the formal type. Vigorous, compact plant that blooms early in February and through April. Flowers are better when grown in the shade.

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S FAVORITE. Variegated rosy red and white flowers of formal shape. A slow grower, compact and symmetrical. Blooms from late November through March. Very fine.

CATHERINE CATHCART. Delicate pink marbled with white. Perfectly formed blooms of the formal type. Slow, compact, and spreading in growth and late to bloom—in February and March. Splendid for cutting.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS. Enormous loose peony-formed flowers—cherry-red blotched white, with prominent yellow stamens. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer in January. Slow and widely spreading growth. One of the best kinds and a favorite for many years.

CHEERFULNESS. Full double flowers, deep rose in color. A profuse bloomer in midseason. The plant is a slow grower.

C. M. HOVEY. Large, rose-formed flowers of rose-red marbled white. Compact, vigorous plant blooming from December through March. Most dependable and rare. One of the most noteworthy of the variegated sorts.

COL. FIREY (Wm. S. Hastie). Very large, well-formed, double flower of glowing crimson. Large, smooth, pointed foliage. The best late variety, blooming from late February to April. Hardy and dependable.

DAIKAGURA. Large rose-red blooms of loose peony form. One of the finest early kinds. Slow growth and open habit, with deeply serrated foliage. Blooms from early October through December.

DAVID GERBING. Rose-formed pink flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. One of the best late pink varieties. Large, dull green foliage and tall, vigorous growth.

DEBUTANTE (Sara C. Hastie). A favorite early sort, blooming from late October to January. Delicate pink in color, of large peony shape, opening well. Very hardy. Tall, strong plant. One of the most popular for corsages.

DIXIE. Very double; rose-pink. An early bloomer.

DONKELAARI (Middletoni No. 15). Unusually large flowers, deep red in color with splashes of white and a crown of prominent yellow stamens. Very slow in growth. Blooms freely from December to March. Large glossy, pointed foliage on a dwarf, slender plant. A rare and exceptionally lovely sort.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. Immense white blooms with a compact ball of stamens in the center. Vigorous and hardy. Large, shining foliage; plant tall and compact. Bloom period extends from late December to March.

ELEANOR HAGOOD. Symmetrical, very double blooms of delicate pink. Vigorous, upright plant with pointed, dull green leaves. Blooms in late March.

ELEANOR OF FAIROAKS (Vedrine Variegated). Deep red marbled white. Large, loose blooms, freely produced from December through March. Dull green, twisted and pointed leaves. Plant grows slowly.

ELENA NOBILE (Napa Red). A late, vivid red variety. A slow grower, producing bloom from late February through April. Narrow, twisted foliage, very glossy.

ELIZABETH. Double white flowers with occasional pink tints. Prefers shade. A strong-growing plant with good dark green foliage.

ELIZABETH ARDEN. Soft pink and white, with deeper pink stripes on some petals; rose form, becoming semi-double as it opens. Free flowering from January through March. Resists cold quite well.

ELIZABETH BOARDMAN. Semi-double, pure white flowers from December through March. Exquisite form and large size make it outstanding. Vigorous and hardy plant with rounded, light green foliage.

ELIZABETH GRANDY (Margaret Higdon). Loose peony-formed blooms of brilliant rose-red, each petal margined white. Long golden stamens mingle with the center petals. Extra fine. Vigorous and compact, blooming from December to March.

ELLA DRAYTON. Double, deep pink flowers on a vigorous, upright plant. Blooms from December through March. Dark green foliage, heavily ribbed.



MATHOTIANA
RUBRA



CALEB COPE

New and Rare Camellias

For fifteen years we have tested many varieties of Camellias. Some have been outstanding, others good, and some only fair. Each year we have added some excellent kinds to our collection, but those that were a disappointment to us or that are hard to handle have been omitted entirely. Besides those listed here we have a limited quantity of some other varieties that you may be interested in. In case you are unable to find some particular Camellia, let us know your wishes and we may be able to help you locate a specimen.



PINK PERFECTION

Grafted Camellias

Many varieties of Camellias are available only in grafted plants, and many cannot be grown successfully in Central Florida on their own roots. Grafting is also the quickest method of obtaining rare sorts of flowering size. Considering this, we do not think grafted Camellias are unreasonably expensive. We offer many of the rarest and newest varieties grafted on strong growing roots. Understocks vary in age from 5 to 10 years; most of our grafts are 1 year old, because of the heavy demand. Several varieties are obtainable in fine 2-year-old plants, and we have a limited number of nice big budded specimens 3 years old.



PINK STAR



ROSEA SUPERBA

CAMELLIAS, *The Loveliest of All Flowers*

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (Emperor). Very large, brilliant scarlet blooms of peony form, with stamens appearing among the inner petals. A slow, bushy, compact grower blooming from January through March.

FANNY BOLLIS (Fanny Basil; Butterfly; Lecana Superba Variegated). Semi-double; red blotched white. Vigorous, compact and hardy. A very showy flower, borne from December through March.

FIREGOLD (Dr. Sheppard; Te Deum; Pasha of Persia). Fiery red—spectacular in any collection. Flowers vary in form from single to fully double. Growth willowy; blooms from late February to April.

FRIZZLE WHITE. White flowers 3 to 4 inches across, with wavy petals intermingled with the stamens. Small, pointed foliage on a spreading plant.

GIGANTEA (Magnolia King; Kilwingtonia). Large blooms 5 to 6 inches across, variegated red and white, and varying in form. Spreading growth and extra-large foliage. Blooms from January through March.

GLEN 40. Large, double, deep red with rounded petals. One of the newer varieties attracting attention. The beautiful and lasting flowers appear in January. Deep glossy green foliage; slow and stocky in growth.

GLOIRE DE NANTES. Large, semi-double, cerise blooms with the center petals often twisted and mixed with yellow stamens. A very attractive variety that is a fool-proof, rapid grower.

GOVERNOR MOUTON. Deep red marbled white, in loose peony form or semi-double. Slow and wide spreading in growth. Blooms from January to March. Dull green, pointed and twisted foliage.

HARLEQUIN. Flowers of peony type; they may be white, white striped pink, or solid pink. A late bloomer and a fine grower.

HERME (Hikari Gengi; Jordan's Pride; Jenny Lind; Souv. d'Henri Guichard). White with red and pink stripes; large, loose peony form. Fragrant. A very desirable, showy variety and our most popular variegated flower. Blooms from late November to mid-April. Very hardy plant with tall, angular habit.

IMURA. A semi-double white variety with long narrow petals of porcelain texture. Exquisite large blooms produced freely from late November to February. A rapid grower and very hardy. Most appealing.

JARVIS RED. Semi-double, deep blood-red with yellow stamens. A hardy variety blooming from December to March. Long, dull green leaves on a strong, rapid-growing plant. Very popular.

KUMASAKA (Lady Marion; Beni-korako). Large, deep pink, peony-formed flowers with curled center petals and a large mass of golden stamens. An upright, very hardy variety with very leathery, shining leaves pointed at the tips and sharply toothed on the edges. Blooms are borne from late January to March.

KUMASAKA VARIEGATED. Like the preceding but with white spots.

LADY CLARE (Empress; Grandiflora Rosea). Very large, single pink blooms. One of the largest of all Camellias. Large, dark green foliage on a strong, compact plant that blooms from November through February.

LADY JANE GREY (Eugene Lisse). Variegated pink and white. The loose peony-formed flowers are borne from January to March. Slow, dwarf growth. Rare and very desirable.

LADY MARY CROMARTIE (Magnolia No. 25). Large, loose flowers of deepest rosy red, with showy stamens in the center. Unusually large and showy. Glossy, deep green foliage; free blooming and vigorous.

LADY OF THE LAKE. A handsome white variety with semi-double blooms of irregular form. Long, narrow, curved foliage and spreading growth.

LADY VANSITTART. Large, semi-double, deep pink flowers. A free bloomer from late January through March. Does well in full sun. Slow, compact habit of growth.

LADY VANSITTART VARIEGATED. Rosy red streaks on white petals.

LA REINE VARIEGATED. Deep rose and white, with showy stamens. Large, semi-double to loose peony-formed flowers from late December to March. A vigorous plant with large, glossy leaves.

LAUREL LEAF. Soft pink blooms of formal or loose shape. Slow, compact growth, with light green, deeply cut leaves. Blooms from late November to March. A popular and elegant variety for every collection.

LINDSAY NEIL. Large, red and white variegated blooms from November to February. Starts to bloom when plant is quite young. Rare and in great demand.

MAGNOLIAEFLORE. Single; delicate shell-pink. A very dainty sort requiring shade. Blooms from January to March. Pale green glossy foliage on a compact plant.

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER. Large, peony-formed pink blooms produced early in the season. Long lasting and freely produced. Large, glossy leaves and slow, spreading growth.

MARION MITCHELL. Semi-double, scarlet flowers 5 to 6 inches across. Long, narrow, dark green foliage. Free flowering and hardy. Blooms from December to March.

MATHOTIANA RUBRA (Julia Drayton; Purple Emperor; Purple Dawn; W. S. Hastie). Deep red. This is one of our very best and always demands great attention, for its large, rose-shaped flowers are produced very freely year in and year out. In addition to its other good qualities, this lovely and popular variety is easy to grow.

MATOSIA. Full double; light pink marbled pure white. An early and most profuse bloomer.

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Same type as Donkelaari. Large, semi-double flowers of dark red, nicely marked with white.

MME. STREKALOFF. Peony-formed; light pink striped lightly with crimson. Upright grower.

MONARCH. Deep pink flowers of enormous size, with stamens and small petals clustered in the center. Very dwarf, compact growth.

MONJISU. Semi-double, bright carmine blooms with a satiny sheen. A free bloomer from December to March. Glossy foliage on a dwarf, compact plant.

MONJISU VARIEGATED. Like the preceding but with large white blotches on the petals. The foliage too is variegated.

MRS. ABBY WILDER. Peony-shaped flowers; white with splashes of pink on the petals. Compact, upright growth.

MRS. CHARLES COBB. Coppery bronze, a rare color in Camellias. A free bloomer from December to March. Slow and spreading in growth, with large, shining foliage.

MRS. CHARLES SIMMONS. Large, pure white blooms; the form may be single, semi-double, or loose peony shape. Slow, spreading growth; a free bloomer.

OTOME. Double blooms of the formal type, delicate pink in color, with notched edges. An abundant bloomer from February to mid-April. Slow growth. Fine for corsages.

PINK BALL. A peony-formed pink Camellia. Later blooming but otherwise similar to Debutante. Free-flowering, vigorous, well-shaped plant.

PINK PERFECTION (Frau Minna Seidel). Dainty, double, shell-pink blooms. Compact and symmetrical in growth. One of the most popular sorts, blooming over a long season. This easy-to-grow variety is admired and demanded by all—it is our best seller. Should be in every planting.

PINK STAR. Bright rose-pink; very large. The compact, upright plant blooms from January to March. Slow but hardy in growth.

POPE PIUS IX (Prince Eugene Napoleon). Large, double flower of flame-red. Vigorous and easy to grow. Very popular.

PRINCESS NAGASKIE (Princess Bacahachie; Variegated Mallott). Large, semi-double to single flowers; some are heavily variegated, others slightly marbled, and others solid rose-red. Large foliage variegated cream-white. Low, spreading growth, with supple branches. Blooms from late December to March.

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. Heavy peony-formed, crimson flowers, with a very double center of curled petals. A well-known and very hardy variety, doing well in full sun where it is freest with its blooms. Rounded, dark green foliage. Blooms from October to the end of April. Satisfactory in almost any location.

PURITY (Neige d'Oree). Dazzling white flowers of the formal type; petals slightly waved. Good corsage sort because it is so long lasting. Blooms freely from November to April. Glossy pointed foliage. A really exquisite Camellia.

RAINY SUN. Large, semi-double, rose-red blooms. Twisted, rather narrow leaves.

REV. JOHN BENNETT (Alabama type). Orange-red, semi-double flowers of good size. A very compact but good grower.

REV. JOHN BENNETT. (True.) Gorgeous large semi-double pink blooms. This is from the famous Magnolia Gardens. Rare and very lovely—a real beauty.

REV. JOHN G. DRAYTON. Perfectly formed, deep pink blooms of loose peony shape. Vigorous and compact. One of the loveliest colors. A free bloomer from February to April. Glossy foliage on a hardy plant.



JARVIS RED



VICTOR
EMANUEL



PROF. C. S. SARGENT



GOV. MOUTON



AUNT JETTY

CAMELLIAS, *The Loveliest of All Flowers*

Rare and Exotic Camellias

ROSEA SUPERBA (Mathotiana Rosea).

Large flowers of rosebud form, deep pink in color. A tall, sturdy plant with large, glossy foliage. Very rare and highly prized. Starts to bloom in late December but the peak of the season is reached late in March or early in April.

ROSE DAWN. Large, very double, rose-pink. A vigorous grower, free blooming even when quite young.

ROSE EMRY. An early crimson sort of peony form. Full double, medium-sized blooms. Very striking and highly recommended.

SCARLETT O'HARA. Deep scarlet, occasionally splotted white. Blooms late in the season—in March and April. Pointed, dull green leaves; slow growth.

SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH. Palest blush-pink; long stamens. Very lovely.

SNOWDRIFT. Large, semi-double, pure white.

T. K. VARIEGATED. Very showy. Semi-double flowers of light pink with a darker pink margin and yellow stamens. A strong grower and a free bloomer. Easy to grow.

TRICOLOR. Semi-double flowers of almost pure white to red and intermediate colors on the same bush.

VEDRINE (Margaret Lawrence). Deep red, variegated with white on the small center petals. Very hardy. Blooms well from December to February. Dull green, twisted, pointed leaves. Compact and spreading in growth.

VICTOR EMANUEL. Large, dark red blooms of loose peony to semi-double form—very rich and striking. Vigorous and spreading. Blooms from late February to April. Rounded, glossy leaves. A very fine sort highly recommended.

VICTORY WHITE. An exquisite new variety. We offer grafted plants only.

WATERLOO (Ethrington). Large, semi-double, pure white flowers of tissue-paper texture. A free bloomer from December to March. Rounded, dark green leaves on a compact plant. Dependable and hardy.

WHITE CRANE (14B). A lovely new semi-double, pure white variety with stamens visible in the center. One of the very best whites.

SASANQUA CAMELLIAS

Many people prefer Sasanqua Camellias for landscape work because this type is generally believed to be more quickly and easily grown. These plants make good evergreen shrubs and we highly recommend them, but as a matter of fact various Japonicas such as Gloire de Nantes, Jarvis Red, T. K. Variegated, and Harlequin are also good strong growers fine for general landscaping.

Remember that Camellias of all kinds need a well-drained, slightly acid soil rich in humus. Half shade is the best location, for flowers do not last long in the hot sun and plants do not bloom in dense shade.

CLEOPATRA. Semi-double; rose-pink. Very dense, compact plant with leaves like boxwood.

DAWN. The finest Sasanqua we know. Semi-double in form; white with blush-pink.

MINE-NO-YUKI. Double; pure white with golden stamens. A very early bloomer.

ASPACIA (Emperor Variegated). Fine large flowers of peony form. Late bloomer.

EMPRESS (Lady Clare; Grandiflora Rosea). Very large, semi-double flowers of light to deep pink, with large petals. A compact, speedy grower.

HAKU-RAKUTEN. Large, semi-double, pure white flowers of loose peony type.

JESSICA. Large, semi-double bloom on a strong, upright plant. Bright red, sometimes variegated, of the Hibiscus type.

J. HYDE PORTER. (From Dr. Lee.) Variegated, different from Herme but similar to Herme Sport No. 3. A good grower and a fine bloomer through the season.

K. SAWADA. Plant Pat. No. 431. One of the best new whites. Very double, fully imbricated flowers 4 to 5 inches across; 50 to 70 petals with edges rolled inward. Vigorous, semi-upright growth.

MARTHA BRICE. Semi-double, loose peony-formed flower of delicate soft pink. Blooms in midseason.

MENA LADNIER (Duncan Bell). A new variety from Mississippi. Full double, brilliant blood-red flowers. Occasionally slightly white and sometimes solid pink blooms are found on the same bush. Large, shiny leaves. Strong grower; blooms midseason.

MRS. K. SAWADA. Plant Pat. No. 481. Heavy flower 3 to 3½ inches across; 70 to 100 petals. Double, imbricated, gardenia type; delicate pink shaded on white. Tall, rapid growth; blooms February and March.

NAGASAKI. Large, semi-double, rose-pink flowers blotched with white; sometimes red to soft pink. Early to midseason.

ROSEA SUPERBA VARIEGATED. A pink form of Mathotiana Rubra, variegated white. This is the first season we have offered this beauty, and we do not know how long the white will remain. Grafts only.

ST. ANDRE. Large, loose peony-formed, blood-red flowers. Late blooming.

TEUTONIA. Full double rose type, similar to Elizabeth; often produces white, flesh-pink, or striped flowers. Petals overlap each other and curve inward. Slow-growing, round, compact; set it in half shade.

VASHTI. (Dupree Special.) A flat double flower 4 to 5 inches across. White with red stripes, sometimes pinkish white with red, and occasionally solid red or pink. Absolutely a beauty. Our best new variegated sort. Slow grower; very rare.

VICTORY WHITE. Semi-double peony type, measuring 4 to 5 inches across, with numerous small petaloids-intermixed with yellow stamens. Heavy midseason bloom.

WHITE GIANT. (From Sawada.) Very large, semi-double, pure white flower often 6 inches across. Vigorous, upright.

WHITE KING. Semi-double flower 4 to 5 inches across, with large heavy petals; snow-white with yellow stamens. Large, thick leaves.

WHITE PINE CONE. Small, semi-double, pure white flower with narrow incurved petals. Quite different in appearance, resembling a pine cone before it opens. A rapid grower with large, dense leaves.

WHITE QUEEN. Semi-double, very large flower often over 6 inches across; pure white. Thin, curled leaves; early to midseason.

Year in and year out our best sellers are these 3 Most Popular Camellias:

PINK PERFECTION

ALBA PLENA

CHANDLERI ELEGANS

Holmes Selection

12 Standard Camellias for Central Florida

Pink Perfection
Alba Plena
Chandleri Elegans

Beali Rosea
Rose Emry
Gloire de Nantes

Pope Pius IX
Prof. C. S. Sargent
Herme

Harlequin
Brilliant
Jarvis Red

Holmes Selection

12 Rare Camellias for Central Florida

Mathotiana Rubra
Debutante
C. M. Hovey

Governor Mouton
Snowdrift
Rosea Superba

Col. Firey
Laurel Leaf
Kumasaka

Purity
Rev. John G. Drayton
Vashti

Holmes Selection

25 New Camellias for Central Florida

Rose Dawn
Glen 40
Donkelaari
Imura
Princess Nagaskie
Lady Jane Grey
White Crane

Daikagura
Lindsay Neil
Elizabeth Boardman
Eleanor of Fair Oaks
La Reine Variegated
Adolph Audusson Var.

Magnoliaeflora
Mrs. Charles Cobb
Catherine Cathcart
Aunt Jetty
Eleanor Hagood
Firegold

Marion Mitchell
Lady Mary Cromartie
K. Sawada
Victory White
Lady of the Lake
White Giant

JACK O. HOLMES, INC., TAMPA, FLORIDA



LAUREL LEAF



MARCHIONESS OF EXETER



DEBUTANTE



CHANDLERI
ELEGANS



EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

ROSES

SO MANY new hybrid Roses are now offered to the public that careful discrimination is necessary if the buyer is to find those varieties which will do best in his locality. We have helped the Florida Rose-grower by selecting those sorts which succeed in the central part of Florida. The list is not extensive, but for that very reason we feel it is a good guide.

Rose Culture

Roses are such a glorious part of gardening that they richly deserve soil and cultivation to suit their needs. In choosing a place to plant them, keep away from tree roots and badly drained spots, as well as locations where the air circulation is poor. Sandy soils should be improved by adding humus in the form of dairy or sheep manure, peat, muck, leaf-mold, or heavy black hammock soil. Any of these materials available should be mixed into the soil to a depth of several inches. We used to import clay soil from Georgia for growing Roses but found it unnecessary and too expensive. You can grow good Roses without it.

Late November, December, and January are the preferred times for planting Roses in Central Florida. We have

always had better results with thoroughly dormant plants that have endured several killing frosts, and for this reason we never ship green ones. When you receive them, set the plants in a pail of water overnight; never expose the bare roots to the air.

For each bush dig a generous hole so that the plant may be set at the same depth as in the nursery. A pound or two of bonemeal may be given each one. Space the plants 2 to 2½ feet apart, spread out the roots well, and carefully fill the hole with good soil mixed with the bonemeal. Pack the earth well, and water thoroughly.

Dairy or sheep manure, bonemeal, and commercial fertilizers like Vigoro are all good for feeding Roses. Regular applications are needed. A mulch of leaves or leaf-mold is advisable in the summer.

Tea Roses are pruned sparingly in October and November for fall bloom, in February or March for spring flowers. Hybrid Teas are pruned more severely. Regular spraying or dusting may seem like a chore, but it is so well worthwhile in warding off insects and diseases that the Rose-grower does it willingly. The chief point to remember is to dust or spray *before* a rain so far as possible.

BUSH ROSES

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. T. A well-formed, fragrant Rose of pale lemon-yellow, with a darker center. Moderate growth and good bloom.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. HT. Delicate silvery pink, shading to peach in the center. Very free flowering and not subject to mildew.

DAINTY BESS. HT. A delightful single variety with large, somewhat ruffled petals of delicate rose-pink. Maroon-colored stamens give it real distinction.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. T. A well-known old variety with light pink flowers. Free flowering.

EDITOR McFARLAND. HT. Clear deep pink blooms produced on a strong, healthy plant. A very fine long-lasting Rose of perfect form.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state. Very fragrant and free in bloom.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. HT. A fine old variety with creamy white buds, opening perfectly to showy white blooms. Very fragrant.

LADY HILLINGDON. T. Slender pointed buds and cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Upright habit and a free, continuous bloomer.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. Bengal. A good dark red shrub Rose. Bushy growth and profuse bloom.

LUXEMBOURG. HT. Rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper; lighter yellow at the tips of the petals. Very good for southern gardens.

MAMAN COCHET. T. Pale pink buds and blooms of nice form, deeper in color at the center. Makes a fine cutting Rose.

MME. LOMBARD. T. A large, fragrant variety of light pink varying to a deeper shade. A very strong grower.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. HT. A fragrant shell-pink form of Radiance. A very strong and healthy plant.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. HT. Large blooms on long stems. The color ranges through pink, orange, and flame tints; spicily fragrant. One of the most dependable bush Roses.

RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant carmine-pink, globular flowers produced continuously all summer. An old standby for every garden.

RED RADIANCE. HT. A rose-red form of Radiance, with all that variety's good qualities. Our best Rose.

TALISMAN. HT. Orange and copper, suffused with pink. High-centered buds; quite fragrant. The first of the popular multi-colored Roses.

SMALL-FLOWERED CLUSTER ROSES

(Polyantha)

CECILE BRUNNER. A dainty variety with small, double blooms of soft rose-pink on a rich creamy white ground. The perfect buttonhole Rose.

ELSE POULSEN. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers. The plant is very sturdy and blooms continuously even through the hot weather.

KIRSTEN POULSEN. Single, bright scarlet flowers in clusters on long stems. A vigorous, bushy grower. Very hardy.

MRS. R. M. FINCH. Light pink flowers in large clusters. A strong grower and a continuous bloomer. Fine for shrubbery plantings and hedges.

CLIMBING ROSE

MARECHAL NIEL. A famous old Rose with full yellow flowers on a vigorous plant.



THE BEST
for
Central Florida

RED
RADIANCE



RADIANCE



TALISMAN



EDITOR McFARLAND



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



AZALEAS—*Riotous Bloom and Color*

NO FLOWERING shrub surpasses the Azalea for profuse, riotous bloom. A well-grown plant is literally hidden by the flowers which come in all conceivable shades of pink, carmine, salmon, flame, lavender, and orange, with the lovely white varieties for contrast. As specimen plants and as additions to the foundation planting and shrub border, Azaleas are most useful.

While Azaleas are usually planted between the months of October and June, if carefully handled they may be set out in any month of the year. They do not grow successfully in sand, but thrive in peat or rich muck. Yearly applications of leaf-mold and cottonseed meal will keep the soil in acid condition and the plants thriving. A good plan is to scatter oak leaves among your Azaleas; as they decay they provide plant food of an acid nature.

We are proud of the fact that we were the introducers of Azaleas to Central Florida as a plant for general landscape use. For years they have been one of our specialties and have contributed a great deal to the success of our business. No

finer plants than ours can be secured anywhere; we have every size from the smallest to large old specimens. Every one we offer is a genuine beauty.

Home-owners look forward to our annual Azalea sale held in January, February, and March. Many of the choicest Azalea plantings in this area have been executed by our firm, and we point to them with pride as examples of our quality of work. We locate and lay out the beds, select the varieties, excavate, prepare the soil, and set out the plants. This is all just part of the day's work to us, and we are up to the minute in all our methods.

Those who prefer to do their own planting are welcome to consult us on any special questions that may arise. In such a case it is preferable for the buyer to visit our nurseries and select the plants in person while they are in bloom. In this way the exact specimen for each location may be had. If desired, we can supply the proper soil, ready mixed, for planting Azaleas.

In response to the questions which many of our customers ask, we would say that the best white Azalea is Fielder's White, the best lavender is Formosa, the best salmons are Duc de Rohan (low and bushy) and Lawsal (tall and bushy), the best pink is Elegans, and the best red is President Clay.

BRILLIANT. (Early midseason.) A free-blooming variety of compact growth. Clear deep rose-pink.

DUC DE ROHAN. (Early.) Very free flowering, blooming over several months. Bushy, compact grower. The medium-sized flowers are of a pleasing light salmon-orange. One of the best Azaleas for this area.

ELEGANS. (Early.) A hardy, rapid grower of rather open habit. Free flowering, with medium-sized flowers of clear light pink. The best clear pink.

FIELDER'S WHITE. (Early.) Large, pure white flowers. Hardy, strong, upright grower. Very free flowering. The best of the white varieties.

FORMOSA. (Midseason.) A robust, strong-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lilac-lavender. The largest flowered and easiest to grow of the Indica Azaleas and certainly the finest of its color.

GEORGE FRANC. (Early.) Large clear light pink flowers. One of the earliest to bloom. Free flowering, hardy, and compact grower.

LAWSAL. (Midseason.) Free flowering, hardy, compact grower. Soft salmon-orange. One of the handsomest Azaleas when in full bloom. Blooms over a long period. Easy to grow.

MACRANTHA, DOUBLE. (Late.) Hardy, compact grower, bearing double flowers of a clear light pink. Continues flowering over a period of several months.

PRIDE OF MOBILE. (Midseason.) Similar to the variety Elegans, but of more compact growth and bearing larger flowers of watermelon-pink.

PRESIDENT CLAY. (Early.) A tall and open grower, free flowering. Medium-sized flowers of clear orange-red. The easiest of the red-toned Azaleas to grow.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. (Midseason.) Free flowering, compact grower. The large flowers of clear orange are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage.

PRINCE OF WALES. (Late.) Hardy, bushy, compact grower. Free flowering. Clear deep pink.

VITTATA FORTUNEI. (Early.) Hardy, tall, open grower. Very free blooming. One of the earliest and longest-blooming varieties with flowers of lavender, variegated at times with white. This great Azalea has been known to remain in bloom from September to February.

*The photograph below shows a small section of the beautiful Azalea Garden at Glen Saint Mary
Courtesy of Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.*



AZALEAS

in Central Florida

The Indica type of Azalea has been very popular in Central Florida for many years; in fact, it is among the best loved of all evergreen flowering shrubs. In this section of the state the Kurume varieties are hard to grow, for they do not like our long hot summers. We therefore hesitate to recommend them south of the vicinity of Brooksville or Deland. To the north they are fine, especially in North and West Florida. If Native Azaleas are given good attention, they make themselves more at home in our area than do the Kurumes.

Native Azaleas

AUSTRINA (Florida Flame Azalea). Spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Blooms in March and April.

CANESCENS (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). Flowers trumpet-shaped, light pink, white, or deep pink. Blooms in February and March.



DUC DE ROHAN

FIELDER'S WHITE

LAWSAL



PRIDE OF MOBILE



GEORGE FRANC



ELEGANS



PRINCE OF ORANGE



FORMOSA

Flowering SHRUBS

CENTRAL FLORIDA is rich in flowering shrubs. The difficulty for the average person is to narrow down the choice to the one particular kind best suited to the situation in mind. It is better to select a shrub for a definite location rather than to buy one indiscriminately and then try to find a place for it. Careful study and painstaking selection are sure to reward the buyer with plants that are out of the ordinary—plants that will make his home surroundings distinctly different from his neighbor's.

Instead of being a mere collection of plants, your garden should be directly related to your house. And like the house, it should be an expression of the owner's personality. Due regard must also be given the characteristics of the various plants. The same shrubs can be either stunning or ordinary-looking, depending upon the setting given them and their relation to other plants.

Ligustrum, for example, is best planted in a group, for these shrubs are highly prized for the permanence of their

rich green foliage, and that foliage is best displayed in masses. Podocarpus presents a striking appearance when properly sheared. Azaleas grouped together are gorgeous in their blooming season; another good thing about them is that they tolerate shade. Poinsettias are fine combined with Star Jasmine or against a tall green background. The small, light green leaves of the dainty dwarf Plumbago offer a pleasing contrast with the thick heavy green foliage of Orange Jessamine. The blue flowers of the Plumbago show off to perfection the tall Hibiscus La France with its small bright pink blooms.

Seclusion, recreation, and pleasant living are the goal of the home-owner who creates a garden. Many factors enter into the making of a garden, and one of the most important is the choice of planting material. Therefore, when you visit our nurseries to make your selection, we urge you to come prepared to stay long enough to look around and choose carefully. We want to help you.

ACACIA farnesiana (Opopanax). A well-branched shrub 10 to 20 feet tall, with very fine foliage. Bears fragrant flowers in small clusters. Does very well when grown close to salt water.

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. A low to medium-sized, densely growing shrub with large dark green leaves. Deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches across.

AZALEAS. See pages 12 and 13.

BELOPERONE (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An attractive flowering plant growing 3½ feet tall. Its drooping racemes of cream and purple flowers, enclosed in rosy copper bracts, are produced almost continuously.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush). Quick-growing shrubs bearing flowers in long racemes at the ends of the branches. They somewhat resemble lilacs and attract butterflies in great numbers. Very good in border plantings.

lindleyana. Purplish violet flowers in spikes nearly 6 inches long.

officinalis. Lilac-pink.

salvifolia. Yellowish white with an orange throat.

BUXUS harlandi (Harland Box). A distinctive variety with dark green, elongated leaves, rather square at the ends. The plant grows thick and round and stands more cold than *B. japonica* but is not quite so rapid in growth.

CÆSALPINIA pulcherrima. An exceedingly showy shrub growing 6 to 10 feet high, with pinnate foliage, crowned most of the year with great clusters of gorgeous red and yellow flowers. Makes an excellent permanent shrub in Florida.

CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush). Long, brush-like flower-spikes are produced in April. Narrow, evergreen foliage.

citrinus. Rather weeping habit; tall and quick growing. Light crimson flowers. Grows in low wet areas.

rigidus. Very stiff and stocky, with narrow, pointed leaves and dense spikes of deep red flowers.

CAMELLIA japonica. See pages 4 to 8.

CARISSA acuminata. A small-leaved species making a very dense, compact hedge. Since it is thorny, it is not bothered by animals.

grandiflora. Glossy evergreen foliage and elegant white flowers followed by scarlet fruits 1½ inches long which can be eaten raw or cooked like cranberries. Makes a fine hedge plant and grows especially well near the seacoast.

CASSIA bicapsularis. A quick-growing tropical shrub about 10 feet high, with small yellow flowers. Suited to southern Florida.

CESTRUM nocturnum (Night-blooming Jessamine). A large shrub with curved, willowy branches. Creamy yellow flowers open about sunset and are very fragrant.

CHALCAS paniculata (Orange Jessamine). Deservedly popular, for this is one of our most attractive flowering shrubs. It grows 10 to 12 feet tall and is covered with small, glossy, dark green leaves. The profuse white blooms look and smell like orange blossoms and frequently appear at the same time as the red fruits. This shrub blooms several times a year. It can be kept small by pruning.

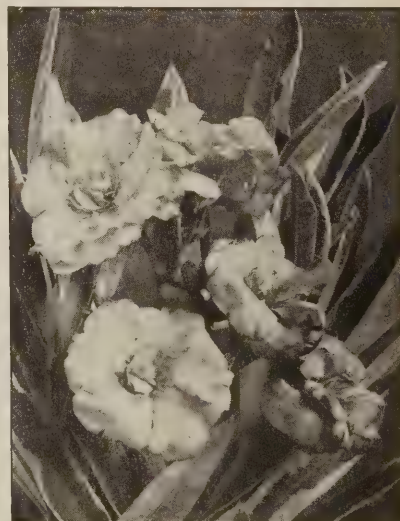
COCCULUS laurifolius. Dark green leaves 6 inches long, leathery and shining, with lighter-colored veins. Black fruits borne in clusters. This evergreen shrub will grow to 10 feet, but if desired it may be kept clipped bushy and compact.



Ligustrum lucidum



Gardenia



Oleander

We feel that we cannot too strongly stress the *quality* of our plants. We strive to grow only the very best. Price is of secondary importance, for long after the price has been forgotten, the healthy growing plant will still be an object of pride and pleasure to its owner.



PYRACANTHA *coccinea lalandi*



CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush)



POINSETTIA



MALVA VISCUS (Turk's Cap)

Grafting plants requires knowledge, experience, and skill. When we recommend a grafted plant, it is because our experience has led us to believe that it is the best. As with other commodities, so it is with growing things—the best is cheapest in the long run.

CRAPE MYRTLE
Watermelon-Pink



ILEX *opaca* (American Holly)

Flowering SHRUBS

CAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*). A splendid plant for hedges or specimens, for it is so vigorous and easily grown that it is sometimes called "The Lilac of the South." It bears immense clusters of bright flowers from spring until fall, even on small plants. If the blooms are cut off as they fade, the blooming period may be prolonged.

Watermelon-Pink. Large bright unfading panicles of flowers.

CROTONS. These shrubby plants with variegated foliage need plenty of heat and moisture. They furnish a great variety of color, and are very desirable as bedding plants. They also grow well in tubs and can be used where it is desired to give a bright tropical effect. Only the usual care is required.

Andre (Andreanum). A popular variety with broad leaves showing rich markings of yellow. Highly colored and one of the hardiest.

Cork Screw. Highly colored, with plentiful long red twisted leaves quite like a corkscrew. A low, bushy, slow grower. Very popular.

General Paget. Very broad leaves of green and yellow. A superb show variety. Makes a large plant.

Oak Leaf. Showy yellow, red, and green, highly colored. Very popular.

Stewarti. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of Andre, and not quite so rich in color. A good variety, hardy and easy to grow.

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). A very fine evergreen shrub with graceful drooping branches, doing well all along the Gulf Coast. It grows 10 to 15 feet tall and bears racemes of lilac-colored flowers several times a year. These are followed by yellow fruits that look like golden balls and hang on through the winter.

ELÆAGNUS pungens. A hardy, fast-growing shrub valued for foundation and hedge planting because of its vigorous, spreading habit. The leaves are silvery green, with russet on the underside; the drooping yellow flowers are rather inconspicuous but sweet-scented, and are followed by yellowish red fruit.

pungens aurea maculata. More showy than the preceding because of its golden-blotched foliage which makes it conspicuous in any planting. It is more dwarf in growth, reaching about 6 feet, and bears fruit resembling cranberries.

EUGENIA hookeriana (Bush Cherry). A large shrub branching horizontally, with glossy green leaves about 2½ inches long, and bearing purple fruits.

myrtifolia (Bush Cherry). The smaller and more compact habit of this species renders it especially good for mass planting or foundation work. It stands shearing well and can be made into an attractive hedge.

uniflora (Surinam Cherry). An excellent hedge plant of compact growth, with small foliage and small waxy red fruit of good flavor. Good for bordering grass plots and formal garden beds. One of our best hedge plants.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Waxy white, very sweetly scented flowers against shiny dark foliage.

Gardenia fortunei. Large flowers on a strong plant. Blooms spring and fall.

McClellan No. 23. Large flowers similar to those of Cape Jasmine. Very desirable. **veitchi.** This variety is used for greenhouse forcing. For Central Florida it is the best variety we know, responding well to proper care. Its pure white blooms rank in popularity with the camellia for bou-tonnieres. Blooms longer than Cape Jasmine, with smaller flowers. Very popular. Stands wet feet.

Grafted Gardenias

We make a specialty of Grafted Gardenias; they are one of the choicest things we have to offer. We have experimented with many varieties and offer the most desirable kinds, all grafted on *Gardenia thunbergi*. This understock is free from root-knot, and Gardenias grafted on it will flourish year after year.

In our nursery we have one of the largest specimens of Grafted Gardenias in the state of Florida. It is over 8 feet high, with a spread of 7 feet and a trunk caliper of over 4 inches. Every year it produces literally thousands of blooms. Come to see our truly magnificent collection of Grafted Gardenias and make your own selection.

The varieties we offer are:

McClellan No. 23 Mystery

Hadley Joan Daisy Hill

Veitchi. This is the most popular because of its long blooming season.

We also offer plants with two different varieties—Veitchi and another—grafted on the same root.

ILEX opaca (American Holly). Fine evergreens unsurpassed in popularity. They are desirable the year round, and of course especially so at Christmas when they are among the traditional holiday decorations. Fine as lawn specimens and in the border and foundation planting. Give Holly an acid soil with plenty of organic matter in it. Our stock of this excellent plant is extra good and we have some fine big specimens.

East Palatka. Almost smooth, light green foliage of medium size, resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. It is a regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Howard. Very dark, glossy foliage with some spines. Bright red, cheerful berries. A really excellent sort.

vomitorea (Yaupon). Small foliage, compact bushy head, and a profusion of bright red berries. A 10-foot native of the South for foundation, border, and hedge planting. Always admired.

ILLICUM anisatum. A broad-leaved evergreen with aromatic foliage that is fragrant when bruised. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and makes a fine border shrub.

floridanum (Florida Anise). Dark green leaves in whorls and dark red, star-shaped flowers in early summer. Does best in slightly acid soil in part shade.

IXORA coccinea (Flame of the Woods). An evergreen shrub that is a real beauty in any garden, producing many clusters of orange-red flowers. A fine shrub for Central Florida. Needs protection.

flore-inteo (Yellow Ixora). Clear bright yellow flowers similar to the above in shape. Slower and weaker in growth. We offer only grafted plants on strong-growing roots of the red variety.

Ixora Hybrids. New. A splendid new plant highly recommended. Lovely clusters of orange and off-red flowers not quite so large as those of *Coccinea*, but with wider petals. Leaves larger than *Coccinea*. All varieties are tropical and require protection from frost. Grafted plants only.

JASMINUM grandiflorum (Spanish Jasmine). A shrubby vine that grows almost upright and has branches clothed with bright green leaves. The clusters of large, sweetly fragrant, white flowers are often tinged with pink on the outside. Blooms almost continuously.

illicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen with handsome foliage and star-shaped white flowers. Very desirable.

primulinum. A very fine variety with drooping branches. Long sprays of scented, golden yellow flowers, opening flat, that keep well when cut. Good foliage.

pubescens. An old-fashioned scrambling shrub with attractive foliage and showy, white, star-shaped blooms. Hardy. Grows easily.

simplicifolium (Wax Jessamine). Beautiful dark green waxy leaves and star-shaped white flowers. Makes a splendid dwarf hedge.

JATROPHA curcas. A tropical shrub growing 15 feet high. Roundish leaves 6 inches across, and cymes of red flowers.

LANTANA sellowiana (delicatissima). A shrubby plant of quickly growing habit, fine for window-boxes and baskets as well as a ground-cover. Its lilac-colored flowers are freely produced. It grows very well in Florida on almost any soil.

LIGUSTRUM coriaceum (Dwarf or Curly-leaf Privet). A slow-growing, upright but very narrow-leaved variety of Privet. Extremely dark green leaves and creamy white flowers and clusters of blue berries. Easily grown in tubs and shows to advantage in formal settings. All our Ligustrums are fine grafted plants.

excelsum superbum. One of the showiest of the Ligustrums, with brightly variegated green and white leaves. It is a rapid grower fine for tall hedges, screens, and windbreaks. If trained to one stem, makes a fine small tree.

Iwata. Intermediate in size. The leaves are small and rounded, showing a light yellow mottling, especially when young. Very bushy and compact; ideal for hedges and low foundation planting. A heavy bloomer.

japonicum. Strong and upright in growth, with large green leaves often margined reddish. The fragrant, creamy white flowers are small individually but are borne in large panicles, followed by dark blue berries in grape-like clusters.

lucidum. An extremely valuable plant, for it can be pruned to any size or shape and used as a specimen, as well as in foundation plantings and hedges. It is bushy and compact, with strong, dark glossy green leaves and dense panicles of white flowers. These are followed by large bunches of black berries relished by the birds. The best Ligustrum and one of the finest of all broad-leaved evergreens for Florida. Since it is hardy, it can be grown all over the state.

Flowering SHRUBS

Ligustrum nobilis. Similar to *Lucidum* but more upright in growth. An easy, rapid grower that is a good plant for corners and for tall screens. May be cut back if it gets too large. Very popular; hardy.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. Glossy dark green, prickly leaves somewhat like holly, and bright pink flowers followed by scarlet berries. Very dwarf in growth and makes a good border or hedge. Very pretty; tender.

MALVAVISCUS grandiflorus (Turk's Cap). Large, light green leaves on a vigorous plant related to the hibiscus. The scarlet flowers hang pendent and never fully open; the plant is especially free blooming in the winter, but is more or less constantly in bloom all the year. A good hedge plant, easy to grow.

MICHELIA fuscata (Banana Shrub). A large, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with glossy dark foliage. It grows 10 to 15 feet in height and produces brownish yellow flowers about an inch across. They have an unusual banana fragrance, hence the name. The plant may be trimmed as a hedge or left to grow naturally.

MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Rich olive-green foliage on a plant that makes a great billowy mass of growth. The berries are slate-colored. It grows well on almost any type of soil and when sheared as a hedge it makes a dense, massive wall.

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*). One of the most effective shrubs for hedge and mass planting in Florida. It is clothed with evergreen foliage and bears loose clusters of blooms in a wide range of colors. Does well near the seashore.

Mrs. Roeding. Salmon-pink, double flowers freely produced in heavy clusters.

Pink. Single flowers in large trusses.

White. Double. Very fine. The best white.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. A hardy, woody shrub with shiny, dark green leathery foliage making rosette-like growth. Small, fragrant, creamy-colored flowers. Valuable as a hedge subject and in a foundation planting. It does well in either full sun or shade, and is especially good at the seashore.

tobira variegatum. Foliage variegated light green and white.

PLUMBAGO capensis (Blue Leadwort). Of rapid growth, this half-climbing shrub is thickly covered with light green, small, soft foliage. It bears a profusion of light sky-blue phlox-like flowers. Very desirable where the winters are not too severe.

capensis alba. Just like the preceding but the flowers are pure white and the growth more vigorous.

POINSETTIA. Well known the country over as a Christmas plant. In warm sections it is grown outdoors, where its great scarlet bracts, from 6 to 8 inches across, remain in good condition for many weeks.

Single Red. Huge single flowers.

Double Red. A darker form with more than double the amount of bracts. Very handsome and quite unusual. New.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). A thorny-branched evergreen shrub with small, narrow leaves. White flowers, followed by orange-red berries in winter. Upright growth.

formosana. Not so upright in growth as the preceding but much more productive and showy. The glossy deep red fruit is borne in huge clusters.

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). A free-blooming hardy evergreen shrub. Bright green foliage and dense clusters of pure white flowers in late winter and spring. Ideal for beach planting.

RUSSELLIA juncea (Coral Plant; Fountain Plant). Wiry pendulous branches clothed with tiny green leaves. Great quantities of small tubular coral-red flowers are almost continuously produced.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper). A large, scrambling shrub that grows well in most ordinary locations. Coarse dark leaves and great masses of scarlet berries in winter and spring.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A small, quite hardy evergreen shrub. Compact in growth, with beautiful dark green foliage and sweet-scented flowers, followed by black berries. Slow-growing but vigorous.

SPIRÆA cantoniensis, Double. A deciduous shrub flowering in spring. Dense umbels of pure white flowers. A compact, branching plant with bluish green foliage. Does best when pruned very little.

STENOLOBIMUM stans (Yellow Elder). A large, quick-growing shrub, upright in habit. Bears clusters of very fragrant, golden yellow flowers in the autumn. Very showy in appearance; tender growth.

TABERNÆMONTANA, Cashmere (Pinwheel Flower). Single white flowers. The plant grows 6 to 8 feet high. Very good for foundation plantings. Tender.

THRYALLIS brasiliensis. A tropical plant from South America that is fine for ornamental planting. Somewhat similar to Plumbago and nearly always in bloom, but the flowers are smaller and bright yellow.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. A 6 to 10-foot evergreen shrub that does well all over the Lower South. Large, glossy green leaves and sweet-scented white flowers in spring. A vigorous, compact, fast grower.

suspensum. Fragrant, cream-colored flowers in clusters. Dense, spreading growth, slower than the preceding; may be kept to any desired height.



"The Blossom Center of Florida," as Dupree Gardens has been called, is located 22 miles north of Tampa, on U. S. Highway 41. Here in the midst of the 900-acre estate owned by Mr. J. W. Dupree has been developed a garden that in a sense was really designed by Nature herself—25 acres of indescribable color and charm. One thought was foremost in Mr. Dupree's mind: that none of the subtropical beauty of the original setting should be lost.

Several cypress-bordered lakes formed the starting-point for the gardens. Around them have been planted thousands of azaleas, myriads of camellias, gardenias, lilies, hibiscus, chrysanthemums, magnolias, and other flowers in profusion. Miles of winding walks carpeted with soft pine needles are bordered with almost every variety of azalea—all large, bloom-filled bushes, many of them more than fifty years old. Great beds of spring flowers ablaze with color, embroider the always-green lawns. Rose gardens edge the entrance lane or hide away in secluded spots.

The collection of camellias is an outstanding one; some of the plants are over eighty years old, and were collected from all over the South. Over 2000 oaks, dogwoods, hollies, and other types of trees have been set out. Flame-vines climb 60 feet on picturesque palms.

At almost every turn, vistas of beauty are set against a backdrop of moss-veiled cypress trees. From singing bird houses the music of the Old Masters follows you softly through the gardens. Winding waterways flow into the island-studded lake. Quiet pools reflect the subtropical foliage, and here and there you can distinguish the music of a waterfall. A small citrus grove is unique for its many varieties.

This superb "horticultural paradise," as these gardens have been termed, was planned by Mr. Dupree and planted by Jack O. Holmes, who also does a large part of the maintenance and care. Eight years were spent on the development before the gardens were opened to the public, and even during these war years thousands of people find a way to visit them. Both vacationists and Florida residents find an unusual appeal in this beautiful showplace of Tampa.

Our organization naturally feels a personal pride in the Dupree Gardens since we have had the privilege of undertaking this immense planting. Visitors are welcome daily from December 15 to April 15, when the blooming season is at its height.



EUSTIS LIMEQUAT



DANCY TANGERINE



KUMQUATS



MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT

CITRUS FRUITS

THE various citrus fruits are so important and popular today that no Florida home-owner needs to be urged to grow some for his family. The orange is one of the most indispensable items in everyone's diet, literally from the cradle to the grave; happily, it is just as good tasting as it is "good for you." Very few people need to be coaxed to eat citrus fruits, for they satisfy a natural and healthy hunger that is gratified by nothing else.

Lucky indeed are the residents of Florida who can raise some or all of their own fruits. The varieties which grow well in the state are numerous; soil and drainage are the two main considerations. The phenomenal growth of the commercial citrus industry is proof of the fact that the Florida climate is ideally suited to this business. On a scale proportionate to his needs and the space at his disposal, the home gardener can have equal success.

It is not necessary to devote the space required for a whole orchard to the planting of citrus trees. Few people have estates large enough for that. But the trees are good looking enough to be considered ornamental as well as useful,

and many of them are planted as specimens on the home grounds.

The growing of citrus trees is one of the most important branches of our nursery business. The stock we offer has been carefully handled in the nursery and we have every confidence in its ability to transplant and grow well on your grounds. We use the very latest and best methods of growing this stock, and through root pruning, transplanting, and special feeding are able to produce really wonderful trees. Our particular specialty is large specimen trees. We cannot describe these for you; to be really appreciated they must be seen. They should be personally chosen from our nursery, and not ordered by mail or phone.

The scientific methods used in growing these fine trees make it possible to move them even when they are bearing foliage and fruit, with practically no setback. Our *experience* plus our *equipment* plus the *right trees* in proper condition assure a successful job of transplanting.

We invite and urge you to come to our nursery and choose your own citrus trees. Let your pocketbook be your guide.

GRAPEFRUIT

- ↗ **DUNCAN.** A very juicy variety of good quality. One of the best for all uses, and the hardiest kind. Season is December to May.
- ↗ **FOSTER.** Purplish pink flesh. Very early and of excellent quality.
- ↗ **MARSH SEEDLESS.** Bears heavy and regular crops of fine-quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late.
- ↗ **SILVER CLUSTER.** Grows easily and produces heavy clusters of medium-sized fruit. Smooth bright skin and plenty of seeds. Very juicy and of delicious flavor. Mid-season.

ORANGES

- ↗ **HAMLIN.** A very juicy, sweet variety of excellent flavor. Our best early Orange.
- ↗ **PINEAPPLE.** Heavy producer of juicy fruits in midseason.
- ↗ **PARSON BROWN.** A medium-sized early kind of fine quality. Resists cold weather well.
- ↗ **SATSUMA.** Medium to large fruits, orange to deep orange in color. Sweet and highly flavored. An extra-early, hardy kind.
- ↗ **SWEET SEEDLING.** A hardy, long-lived sort with medium to large fruits in mid-season. Absolutely the finest fruit tree for ornamental use, making a good shade tree. It grows large and can be pruned to a single trunk. Excellent specimen on the open lawn, where it makes a real picture.
- ↗ **DANCY TANGERINE.** Medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Upright, heavily bearing trees.
- ↗ **TEMPLE.** This variety is unmatched in quality. The fruits are large, full of delicious juice, and are freely produced even by very young trees. The deep orange skin separates easily from the pulp. Very vigorous in growth. The most delicious Orange we know.
- ↗ **VALENCIA.** Medium-sized fruits on a strong tree. Good color and quality. Fruit keeps well until very late; one of the most profitable sorts. The very best late Orange.

Dwarf Citrus

We grow the following Dwarf Citrus using the Japanese method of producing dwarf trees loaded with fruit. Well adapted to specimen use and general landscaping. Our collection of big specimen plants is the finest we have ever offered.

KUMQUATS

- ↗ **MARUMI.** Dwarf, compact, globular tree. Round, golden yellow fruit about an inch long; sweet and well flavored. Aromatic juice and pulp. Ornamental.
- ↗ **MEIWA.** Fruit round; pulp sweet when ripe. A more vigorous tree than Marumi, well foliated and making a fine appearance. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.
- ↗ **NAGAMI.** Vigorous and upright. A very heavy producer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; sweet rind and well-flavored pulp and juice.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

- ↗ **CALAMONDIN.** An orange-red citrus fruit about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, somewhat flattened in shape. Thin skin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges. Juice clear and strongly acid, making a refreshing drink. Excellent for salads, fish, and steaks.
- ↗ **MEYER LEMON.** A heavy bearer of large, highly acid fruit. One of the hardiest varieties. Our best Lemon.
- ↗ **EUSTIS LIMEQUAT.** A cross between a lime and Nagami kumquat. The fruit is oblong, with a thin rind the color of grapefruit. The vigorous tree quickly produces large crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Easy to grow; recommended in place of limes.
- ↗ **TANGELO.** The result of a cross between a Tangerine orange and a grapefruit. Similar to the grapefruit in growth, but the skin is easily removed. Smaller than most grapefruit, of a very agreeable flavor. Fancy.

Valencia
Orange
Tree





JEWEL PEACH



PINEAPPLE
PEAR



SCUPPERNONG GRAPES



EXCELSIOR PLUMS

OTHER FRUITS AND NUTS

Here is a good selection of fruits, in time-tested varieties, to make a valuable home orchard. In a short time after planting, these trees will start to yield such delicious returns for your labor that you will regret the years you were without them. The varieties listed here are all well suited to growing conditions found in Central Florida.

PECANS

Although Central Florida is the southern limit for the Pecan, many fine specimens are to be found here. The nuts are so rich and palatable that Pecan trees have been made a part of many home orchards. They succeed on sandy loam, light clay, or sand and clay. They need moisture, but since they cannot endure continuously wet land, low wet situations should be avoided unless they can be well drained.

➤ **STUART.** Nuts large and of finest flavor, borne on a large, strong tree with a fine head. This variety stands the cold better than most others. Our customers prefer this sort, and we recommend it to all.

PEACHES

Peaches are among the most highly prized fruits of the South. Good trees planted on new land with good drainage, and kept well cultivated, should bring quick and satisfactory returns. Spraying, fertilizing, and heavy pruning are essential for good results.

➤ **BABCOCK.** A very attractive medium-sized, red-skinned variety with white flesh. Flavor is mild and non-acid. The trees bear when quite young, and a valuable characteristic is that the fruit clings to the trees even through heavy windstorms. Heavy pruning and thinning brings best results.

➤ **JEWEL.** Medium to large, highly colored fruit of the finest quality. A very prolific, freestone Peach. The choicest market sort for Florida.

GRAPES

Muscadine Grapes, natives of the South, are well adapted to our soil and climate. The fruit clusters are small, but the flavor is very fine and the Grapes are especially good for making preserves, jellies, wines, and grape-juice. The vines should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way; an overhead trellis makes a good support.

Bunch Grapes can be successfully grown here for home use and local market if they are well cultivated and sprayed. The vines are planted 8 to 10 feet apart and supported on a three-wire trellis. Paper sacks are a good protection for the developing bunches of fruit.

➤ **SCUPPERNONG.** (Muscadine.) An old popular sort liked for its delicious musky flavor. Large, bronze-colored fruit; flesh very juicy.

➤ **BEACON.** (Bunch.) A strong grower with early-ripening black fruit of good quality. Large bunches, abundantly produced.

PLUMS

Plums are not any too happy in Central Florida, yet some of our customers report good results. They are always in demand. The white flowers alone make them outstanding as ornamentals. We recommend the following:

➤ **EXCELSIOR.** A rapid, vigorous grower loaded with fruit. Skin thin and tough but not bitter, deep wine-red in color, with bluish bloom and numerous small dots. Flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish tint near the center. The earliest-ripening Plum in Florida. A fine shipper.

➤ **KELSEY.** Very large, heart-shaped variety with light yellow, meaty flesh of a rich flavor. The skin is greenish yellow sometimes flushed red. Prolific tree, bearing when quite young. Recommended for colder sections.

PEARS

Every home orchard needs some Pear trees to supply delicious preserves and fruit for the table. It is now possible to plant blight-resistant varieties of superior flavor. Besides providing luscious fruit, the trees are a most ornamental feature of the home grounds, for in the spring they are covered with a cloud of white bloom.

➤ **HOOD.** Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh. Very juicy and mellow. Fine for every use.

➤ **PINEAPPLE.** Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. A very vigorous grower and a heavy and regular bearer. Coarse, crisp, juicy flesh.

PERSIMMON

The Persimmon is an easily grown fruit, and a good crop may be raised with a minimum of care and attention. The trees are vigorous, prolific, and almost without enemies. The fruit keeps and ships well, and is equally delicious when used fresh and when made into sherbets and other frozen mixtures.

➤ **TANE-NASHI.** Large, very attractive; light yellow skin changing to bright red. Yellow flesh of fine quality. The best sort for either home or commercial use.

FIGS

One of the most valuable fruits in the South, for Fig trees bear when very young, yield well for the space they require, and a planting needs little cultivation. The fruit, either fresh or preserved, is in great demand. Trees are planted 10 to 12 feet apart, and do best on clay or heavy soil.

➤ **CELESTE.** Small to medium in size, with violet-colored skin covered with a purplish bloom. Firm, white, juicy flesh. Very hardy, and desirable for canning and preserving.

GUAVAS

These are excellent dessert fruits and are also used for making preserves and jellies.

➤ **RED CATTLEY.** An evergreen shrub with glossy green leaves. Produces quantities of small red fruits 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter.

LOQUAT

A handsome, large-leaved tree that is fine as an ornamental, with fragrant flowers. It stands several degrees of frost and blooms in November and December, with fruits maturing in the spring. Yellow, oblong fruit about the size of a plum, with a fine subacid flavor. Highly prized for cooking. Combines well with calamondin for preserves.

AVOCADOS

It is possible to grow Avocados on a wide range of soil—from quite high to low land. Good drainage is important. In good soil containing plenty of humus the trees make rapid growth, and it is worthwhile to add humus to poor soil before planting. For fruit production cross-fertilization of the flowers is necessary.

The hardest varieties are Taylor, Lula, and Winter Mexican. Plant at least two trees for best results.

➤ **ITZAMNA.** Medium-large fruit with dark, rough-pebbled skin. Well-flavored yellow flesh. A valuable variety because of its very late season—the fruit often hangs on the trees through May.

➤ **LULA.** Pear-shaped fruit. Skin is light green, almost smooth; flesh pale to greenish yellow. A very productive sort, and a rapid, thrifty grower.

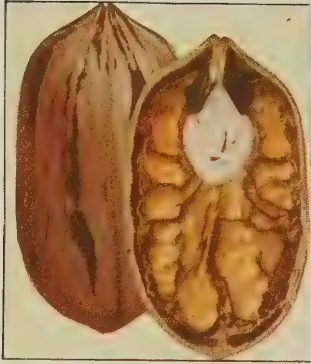
➤ **TAYLOR.** Small to medium-sized fruit. Dark skin and light yellow flesh. The trees come into bearing early and make vigorous growth. The hardest to cold of all commercial varieties planted in Florida.

➤ **WINTER MEXICAN.** Oblong or broad pear-shaped fruit with dark, leathery skin. Very vigorous and hardy; bears heavily.

Give some thought this year to your home orchard. The sooner planted, the sooner it will yield.



2½-year-old Pecan Tree



STUART PECAN



CELESTE FIGS



GUAVAS

MOST dormant fruit trees should be transplanted with bare roots in December and January. Good rich soil with plenty of humus is sure to bring the best results. If your ground is light and sandy, be sure to add some humus to it before doing any planting. Generous amounts of water are needed throughout the first season to get the fruit garden well established. All trees respond to good care.

In most cases it is false economy to plant large trees. Exceptions are Guava, Avocado, and Loquat. These three kinds lend themselves well to general landscaping and can often be used to good advantage in the shrub border.



LULA AVOCADOS



TANE-NASHI
PERSIMMON

JACK O. HOLMES, INC., TAMPA, FLORIDA

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are more likely to be featured in the North than in the South, and yet even in the Florida landscape they have their place. They make wonderful specimens on the lawn, where the different shades of the foliage can be very striking—from yellow-green through dark and bluish green. Combined so as to make best use of both foliage color and growth habit, evergreens are fine for foundation plantings and hedges. They make an excellent background to display flowering shrubs.

Arborvitæ and Junipers grow very well for us and can be

kept under control by timely shearing. We have a large sale for them, and although our stock is not extensive we always have several kinds to choose from.

We consider Podocarpus to be the most handsome and desirable evergreen for this area. They should play a large part in landscape plantings in Central Florida. We have a wonderful collection of them in many sizes, from small potted plants to large field specimens. Many are large transplanted and root-pruned trees. Come to our nursery and make your own selection.

ARAUCARIA bidwilli. A picturesque coniferous evergreen that is hardy in Central Florida. Of symmetrical growth, with strong, pendulous branches right down to the ground. Very desirable as a specimen on the lawn.

ARBORVITÆ aurea nana. Of dwarf, compact, symmetrical growth, this is a popular subject for urns and pots. The flattened branches keep their golden tint throughout the year.

pyramidalis bakeri. Narrow and compact in growth, holding its shape well. A good dark green color. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet if it is not crowded.

CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar). Makes a large pyramid of beautiful bluish green, and is particularly handsome when the new foliage is opening in the spring. Grows well in the southern states but should be planted only on well-drained soils, for too much water may kill it.

CEPHALOTAXUS harringtonia. A dwarf evergreen valuable for use in rock gardens and in shaded locations as a border plant. It has spiny leaves about an inch long that cluster around the stems.

JUNIPERUS conferta (Shore Juniper). A spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green, rather feathery foliage. Does not turn brown in winter. Does well on sandy soil or clay.

japonica sylvestris. A narrow, upright form that does well in the lower South. The needle-shaped leaves are steel-color, while the smaller, scale-like leaves are dark green.

virginiana. Forms a dark green head. This is one of the most dependable conifers, for it grows well on a variety of soils and thrives in either full sun or partial shade.

PODOCARPUS elongata. A native of Africa where it eventually grows to a height of 70 feet. In the juvenile state it is prized as a decorative plant for its long, pointed, bright green foliage and good habit. A rare and exotic plant. We offer many sizes, all choice specimens.

macrophylla (longifolia). Narrow, glossy dark green leaves 4 inches long, paler beneath. A fine upright evergreen tree that may reach a height of 40 feet if left to grow naturally.

macrophylla maki. A variation having smaller, darker leaves and a more shrubby habit of growth. Excellent for hedges, screens, and the shrubby border, and since it stands shearing well, it is easily kept to the desired size and shape. One of the most prized landscape subjects.

sinensis. Horizontally spreading branches and pendent branchlets. One of the largest leaved of all the conifers. Grows to 40 or 50 feet tall and is useful both as individual specimens and in background effects. A very beautiful tree resembling a huge English yew.

This picture, taken east of one of our greenhouses, shows our original experimental plot of Bitter Blue Stem St. Augustine grass. In addition, it shows a group of the most outstanding horticulturists and their assistants in the state of Florida. This photograph was taken during one of our field trials, at which time we analyze carefully all types of trouble and study new practices before offering them to our customers.





JACARANDA *ovalifolia*

NOTHING can take the place of flowering trees. Their heavy masses of bloom in many colors against the sky are a real part of the Florida scene, and it would be worthwhile to plant these trees for the pleasure of our northern visitors if for no other reason. They provide cooling shade at the time when it is most needed, besides the flowers in their season. Quick to grow, they add many dollars of sound value to the home grounds wherever they are planted. Several fine specimens and many popular smaller sizes make up our excellent collection.



DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)



MAGNOLIA *grandiflora*



MELALEUCA *leucadendron*

JACK O. HOLMES, INC., TAMPA, FLORIDA

SHADE TREES *for the South*

SHADE trees fill an urgent need in the South, for nowhere are they more welcome in park, home grounds, and street plantings. A vigorously growing tree is something for every home to be proud of, and a well-shaded town carries a distinction all its own which rouses real civic pride and admiration.

It is now possible to have large trees moved to your grounds so that you may enjoy them at the height of their development. No longer is it necessary to wait a lifetime for small saplings to grow to useful size. The handling of large

trees is one of our specialties, and we take great pride in the fact that we have successfully moved hundreds of splendid specimens. Equipment and experience surely play an important part in the operation.

If you are interested in having some large shade trees incorporated into your home surroundings, pay us a visit and look over our stock. Select the trees you wish, and leave the rest to us. Our twenty years of successful experience are at your service. No job of tree moving is too difficult for us.

BAUHINIA alba. A medium-sized tree especially useful for narrow streets and small home grounds. Large bilobed leaves cover it from spring to fall, and in the winter it bears a profusion of orchid-shaped white flowers.

purpurea. Flowers sometimes more than 3 inches in diameter, of a pleasing shade of purple and white. One of the hardiest of the genus.

BRACHYCHITON acerifolium (Flame-tree). An Australian tree eventually reaching a height of 60 feet. Bears panicles of bright scarlet flowers and deeply lobed shining green leaves 10 inches across. Black fruit.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A good-sized broad-leaved evergreen that is hardy throughout Florida and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of camphor gum. It grows vigorously, with wide-spreading branches close to the ground. It is desirable too as a large hedge, for the growth is so dense that it is impenetrable.

CASUARINA equisetifolia (Beefwood; Australian Pine). An Australian tree much used in Florida because it produces such a quick effect. This species will not stand severe cold, but it may be planted near the coast to furnish a much-needed green touch. Will endure almost any soil condition, including salt-water exposure.

lepidophloia. Hardier than the preceding variety, making a tall, handsome, thick tree. The most desirable of all Australian Pines. Propagated from root suckers.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). An ornamental native tree with bright glossy green leaves. Reaches a height of 40 feet or more if left unrestricted. Slightly fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion. Makes a fine hedge subject and is well adapted to shearing and shaping. Does not grow in low soil but is happy elsewhere. Hardy.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small native tree with a spreading, bushy top. Four-petaled, waxy white flowers lying horizontally on the branches and giving the tree a lovely lacy appearance. Scarlet fruits.

Weaver Dogwood. Stronger and larger foliage and larger and more numerous blooms. These trees reach blooming size more quickly than other Dogwoods, and we heartily recommend them.

GREVILLEA robusta (Australian Silk Oak). A tall, rapid-growing evergreen which makes a fine street tree in south Florida, as it is very drought-resistant. It normally grows to 100 feet in height, but if the top is cut out when it has reached a good size, the tree will develop a well-shaped, spreading top. The foliage is feathery and fern-like; in the spring a mass of orange-yellow flower trusses appears.

JACARANDA ovalifolia. For weeks in the spring the tree is a cloud of blue, for then large panicles of lavender-blue blooms are produced, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers. A spreading tree to 50 feet tall, with very finely cut, ferny foliage. This is perhaps our showiest tree.

KÖELREUTERIA formosana. A small or medium-sized deciduous shade tree. It is a fast grower with handsome pinnate leaves. In fall large panicles of yellow flowers appear, followed by pink fruits.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Bull Bay). This is the finest native evergreen of the South, and a good specimen is enough to make any home-owner proud. Forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are pyramidal in general outline, with heavy leaves of glossy dark green. Great waxy creamy white flowers, saucer-shaped and 7 to 8 inches across, are produced over a period of two to three months in summer; each one has a mass of yellow stamens in the center and emits a delightful fragrance. They are followed by large pods covered with bright red seeds. The finest of all flowering trees. We offer fine grafted specimens.

MALUS angustifolia (Native Crab-apple). A shapely native tree growing to 25 feet in height, with pale pink blooms in spring just as the foliage appears. This tree rivals the Flowering Cherries in beauty, and may be grown in the lower South where the Cherries will not grow.

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). A large deciduous tree of good upright habit. Valuable for street or park planting, for it furnishes welcome shade in summer. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in the fall.

MELALEUCA leucadendron (Cajuput Tree). An upright tree from Australia that is valuable for south Florida planting because it resists salt water, wind, and drought. The bark is thick, spongy, and pale buff-colored; the pendulous branches are clothed with oblong, tapering leaves and spikes of creamy white blooms. Very popular and desirable.

OAK, Laurel (*Quercus laurifolia*). One of the handsomest shade trees for Florida. It is adapted for general planting in all sections of the state, for it is not too particular about soil requirements. It grows to 60 feet in height, with oblong, dark green leaves about 4 inches long. This is quite a rapid grower and cannot be recommended too highly.

Live (*Q. virginiana*). This is one of the historic trees of the South. It grows 60 feet high and is covered with shining dark evergreen leaves that make a thick mantle for the tree. This is slower in growth and a more permanent tree than the Laurel Oak, and makes a majestic specimen. When planted with rich compost and given regular applications of fertilizer, the Live Oaks make much quicker growth. We consider this the finest shade tree we have.

Water (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). The tallest and fastest growing of the Oaks—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen, as the old leaves hang on until the new ones are almost ready to appear. The bluish green leaves are about 3 inches long.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A small thorny tree only about 20 feet high, but valued because it will grow quickly in very dry locations. It has pendulous branches with long, narrow leaves, and in late spring it is a mass of bright yellow flowers.

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped deciduous tree with rounded leaves. In early spring it is covered with bloom. The flowers are rosy pink in color and form in little clusters all around the stems. Since they appear before the leaves, they present a solid mass of color. Highly recommended.

Chinese (*C. chinensis*). Dense clusters of purple-pink flowers close to the branches. An even more profuse bloomer than *Canadensis*.

White (*C. canadensis alba*). Well covered with pure white blooms. An interesting little tree that makes a very fine garden ornamental.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A rapid-growing deciduous tree with bright green leaves that change to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn. Reaches a height of 100 feet or more.

TECOMA argentea. A tropical evergreen tree growing 25 feet tall. The oblong leaves are silvery-scaly on both sides; yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters. Tender and very showy.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES are chiefly used as border plants and often give a real tropical air to the patio and outdoor living-room.

Lawn grasses are a vital part of every landscape picture. No matter how many fine specimens any planting may boast nor how pretentious the dwelling may be, they are lost without a good lawn. A beautiful carpet of rich green grass is the indispensable final touch.

Blue Stem St. Augustine Grass is the most desirable of all permanent grasses for this section. However, we now have many fine healthy sods which contain quite an amount of native grasses, and when kept in good condition they make a first-class lawn. For all practical purposes they serve very well.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favorite lawn grass in the lower South.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass resembling St. Augustine Grass and retaining its color well in cool weather. For low, heavy soil.

CENTIPEDE GRASS (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). A fine lawn and fair pasture grass, thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station. Withstands drought.

LIRIOPE muscari. Broad, dark green, grass-like leaves, and lavender-blue flowers in dense spikes followed by black berries. Used as border plant, a ground-cover, and a potted plant.

Liriope muscari variegata. A beautiful yellow-striped or variegated form.

spicata. Leaves very narrow. Flowers lilac to almost white. Fine ground-cover.

OPHIPOGON japonicum. A low-growing variety with very narrow, dark green leaves. An excellent ground-cover.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenolaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown near salt water.

Blue Stem St. Augustine Grass. Stronger, tougher, and resistant to chinch-bugs. Keeps its color better and stands more dry weather. At home in sun or shade.



LIRIOPE MUSCARI
The Big Blue Liriope

PALMS and CYCADS

ACCELORRAPHE wrighti (*Paurotis wrighti*; Saw Cabbage Palm). A fan palm of the Everglades with several trunks 40 feet tall and leaves 3 feet across, divided below the middle into narrow segments. Excellent for landscaping.

ARECASTRUM romanzoffianum (*Cocos plumosa*). A medium-sized tree to 30 feet or more with a graceful crown of 8 to 15-foot leaves. It has a smooth, plainly ringed trunk and feathery foliage. Our best and most desirable palm. Our large planting consists of many sizes of extra-choice specimens.

CYCAS circinalis (Queen Sago). Leaves much longer and more feathery than the common Sago Palm. Although it is tender, it is worth the extra care it requires in the way of abundant moisture and partial shade.

LIVISTONA chinensis (Chinese Fan Palm). A hardy, rather slow-growing species with a stout trunk and large, dark green, fan-like leaves often 4 to 6 feet in diameter. Fine for house and patio decoration for it likes shade. Long lived.

PHŒNIX canariensis (Canary Island Date). A massive, stately palm that is fine for lawn specimens or for street planting, especially in northern Florida where the tender sorts will not grow. It has an erect single stem and a dense head of large, curving leaves often 15 feet long. Grows quickly on heavier moist soils.

reclinata. Fine for either indoor or outdoor use. Produces arched, very dark green leaves, and when allowed to grow naturally it makes an immense plummy clump. When trimmed to three or four trunks it develops into a real beauty.

rubeloni (Pigmy Date). A dwarf species especially good for pot culture. The plant is very full foliated, and the leaves are very delicately cut, like a fern. Likes moist soil and will stand some cold.

rupicola (Cliff Date). Forms a dense clump of gracefully curving leaves 20 to 30 feet tall. Its beautiful habit and bushy growth make it a favorite for tub or pot culture. A rare and really beautiful variety.

SABAL palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto). Very hardy, with an erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high and a large head of fan-like leaves. Resistant to salt water, and suitable for street planting along the coast. Deserves wider planting, for this is a very worthwhile sort.

blackburniana. A rare, very tall species with larger leaves and drooping habit of growth. Hardy, and therefore desirable for outdoor use.

THRINAX argentea. A dwarf palm good for outdoor use, especially in the shade. Fan-like, dark green fronds, silvery on the underside. Formal and distinctive.

ZAMIA integrifolia. Dark green, fern-like leaves about 2 feet tall. Very useful in dry, sunny positions and for low borders or hedges.

PALMS and cycads are perhaps the most handsome of all plants for glorifying the southern landscape. Outlined against the sky on moonlight nights, their beauty is displayed in romantic fashion. They make excellent specimens on the lawn and are also very fine for street planting.

Arecastrum or *Cocos plumosa* is the easiest of all varieties to use. A single tree may be planted as a lawn specimen, or groups of three, five, or seven may be used. This palm, even in large sizes, is readily transplanted.

Palms are well worth taking care of. They need rich soil with plenty of humus and moisture at all times. Fertilizer should be given them about twice every year. Trees kept in good condition are not likely to fall prey to any plant troubles.



Phœnix canariensis



Cocos plumosa
(Plumy Coconut)



Royal, Phoenix,
and Cycas Palms



BUGINVILLAEA

VINES

FOR plentiful shade, bloom, and luxuriant foliage produced on a minimum of ground space, it pays to plant vines. Such a variety of them are at your disposal that there is no need for any vine to become commonplace from over-planting. Unsightly places may easily and quickly be covered or screened by vines, and privacy as well may be insured in the patio, porch, or outdoor living-room.

The vines pictured on this page are especially striking when in bloom. Any one of them will make a showplace of your home grounds. We would particularly point out the Buginvillea, which is unsurpassed in brilliance. We have a very fine list of varieties.



BIGNONIA venusta (Flame Vine)



THUNBERGIA grandiflora



SENECIO confusus
(Mexican Flame Vine;
Daisy Vine)

VINES

ALLAMANDA hendersoni (Golden Trumpet). One of the most handsome tropical plants grown in Florida. It may be trained as either a vine or a shrub. Pure golden yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches across.

BIGNONIA speciosa. Glossy dark green leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms from March to May. Fast grower; free bloom.

venusta (Flame-vine). An exceptionally vigorous vine that clings well to any support. The orange-red, tubular flowers are borne in dense clusters in the winter.

BUGINVILLEA. Showiest of all flowering vines, rivaling the azaleas in color and beauty. Stands heavy pruning.

Afterglow. Of beautiful yellow-orange, changing to salmon and light rose. Sometimes shows all colorings at once.

Barbara Krost. Crimson flower bracts along the stem.

Crimson Lake. The most popular variety. Strong, vigorous grower. Brilliant crimson blooms.

Crimson Lake Jr. (Pigmy or bush type.) Dwarfier than Crimson Lake. Blooms freely.

David Fairchild. Very good purple. Blooms well.

Elizabeth Doxey. White flowers useful for cutting.

glabra sanderiana. The old-fashioned common purple variety. Strong growth.

New Hybrids. Still on trial; so far numbered 11, 12, and 14. All are bright reds, secured from James Hendry of the Everglades Nurseries at Fort Myers.

Panama Pink. Somewhat resembles Crimson Lake but is a lovely mauve-pink.

spectabilis. The largest flowered. Rich deep purple blooms in immense trusses.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Vigorous vine for covering stucco, brick, or other masonry. Small, dark gray-green leaves and slender, woody growth.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A broad-leaved, hardy vine with tubular scarlet flowers. Very attractive when interplanted with other vines.

JESSAMINE, Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). Evergreen foliage and pure yellow, fragrant flowers in winter and spring. Desirable fence- and ground-cover.

PETRÆA volubilis (Queen's Wreath). Harsh, rough evergreen leaves on twining, woody growth. The flowers, in exquisite shades of purplish blue, are borne in profusion in long-branched panicles.

QUISQUALIS indica (Rangoon Creeper). A large, twining shrub of rapid growth, having a profusion of star-shaped flowers in bunches on long stems. The blooms are white in the morning, changing to red before night; rich, fruity fragrance.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Dark, shiny evergreen leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

SENECIO confusus (Mexican Flame-vine). Daisy-like flowers of beautiful orange-red, borne in clusters. A fast grower.

SOLANUM wendlandi (Paradise Flower). A very large vine with coarse leaves and elegant lilac-blue flowers. A fast grower doing well at the seashore.

TECOMA capensis (Cape Honeysuckle). A strong shrubby climber. A good producer of showy orange-scarlet flowers.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. Another rapid grower. Large, soft, pointed leaves and pale lavender-blue flowers 3 inches across.





HIBISCUS HYBRIDS

Beautiful HIBISCUS

This shrub is more commonly planted in Florida than any other. Its handsome foliage and large showy flowers make it fine for massing, hedge planting, and background. It is well adapted to Central and Southern Florida; in the northern parts of the state it is subject to frost injury, but the plant is able to recuperate quickly even after being frozen. It stands pruning and trimming well and can endure seaside conditions. Hibiscus is adapted to planting either singly or in groups. When fertilized it makes a sheet of dark green foliage and flowers.

Hybridizers have worked on the Hibiscus family and there is now a large range of colors available in double, semi-double and single forms, in addition to the old standard Single Scarlet variety. We can offer some very fine sorts, but list only a few of the best. We recommend grafted plants, for only a few of these new hybrids are happy on their own roots.

Baptisti. A rare variety with small, semi-double flowers variegated red and white. Popular with the ladies as a hair ornament. Slow growth. Own-roots and grafted.

Columbia. To us, the finest of doubles. Bloom very large, full peony form, carmine to rose-pink, often deep salmon-pink, with petaloids and yellow stamens. Heavy feeder and slow grower. Own-roots.

Double Scarlet. Deep scarlet. This plant is not so rapid in growth as the single sorts but is very profuse in its bloom.

Double Yellow. Large, double yellow flowers. A recent introduction that has become popular for massing.

Euterpe (Single Salmon). Large single flowers, yellow shading through a delicate violet into a deep red center. A strong, compact plant, blooming profusely.

Florida Sunset. (Andersons 132.) Single flowers of a bright sunset shade with light outside edge. Easy to grow. Grafted plants.

Kid Smartie. Small, single, orange-red, often splotted salmon. Fast growth. Grafted.

La France. Small, bright pink flowers freely produced. Strong, upright growth.

Minerva. Large, single, orchid-pink. The free-blooming plant makes rapid growth.

Mrs. Wm. White. Full double, large coppery bronze. Strong grower. Grafted.

Peachblow. Double, pale pink flower with a darker center. Very lovely.

Ruffled Giant. Very large, ruffled flowers; light yellow fading white in center. Grafted.

Single Pink. Large flowers of deep pink. An old but still popular sort.

Single Scarlet. Produces flaming red flowers all season. Fine for hedges.

Single White. Makes a good combination with other colors.

Single Yellow. Large, clear canary-yellow. Good grower and bloomer. Grafted plants.

Stella Lykes. Semi-double flowers, salmon to bronze in color. Free flowering.

Hybrids. We have some late introductions of the tropical varieties and will furnish information on request.

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LANDSCAPING IS OUR SPECIALTY

LANDSCAPING is second nature to us. We never refuse any landscape project, large or small. We pride ourselves on the great number of little jobs we do; there are a great many of them and they are actually the hard jobs. So remember, your small backyard plantings will be done to the very best of our ability.

Neither are we afraid of really big plantings. Our dragline, dump trucks, tree crane, wheel and cat tractors, bulldozers, and grass-planting machines are all ready for the most difficult jobs that come along. Our big tree truck is capable of hauling a 12-ton tree or 12 tons of small plants at a time. Some of our big housing projects required several thousand cubic yards of compost, hundreds of trees, shrubs, vines, and palms, and acres of grass.

We stand ready and willing to assist you in any way. Call on us for service; better yet, come to see us and get our suggestions personally. We are eager to help you.



Plants for Special Places

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Allamanda	Chalcas	Ligustrum
Azalea	Cocculus	Plumbago
Beloperone	Crotons	Pyracantha
Bottle Brush	Eugenia	Severinia
Camellia	Ixora	Viburnum
	Jasminum	

FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Azalea	Hydrangea	Oleander
Camellia	Ilex	Palms
Cestrum	Ligustrum	Pittosporum
Elæagnus	Liriope	Podocarpus
Hibiscus	Myrica	Viburnum

FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Allamanda	Chalcas	Lantana
Australian Pine	Elæagnus	Ligustrum
Baccharis	Gardenia	Oleander
Bottle Brush	Hibiscus	Pittosporum
Buginvillæa	Juniperus	Raphiolepis
Carissa		Severinia

TERMS OF BUSINESS

LOCATION. Our office and nurseries are located on U. S. Highway 41, six miles north of Sulphur Springs on North Nebraska Ave., ½ mile south of Apex. Mailing address: Jack O. Holmes, Inc., P.O. Box 417, Tampa 1, Fla. Phone: S7143.

CASH or half cash must accompany all orders for immediate delivery or shipment. On reserve orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down will be required, with the balance due when the shipping season opens. Reserve orders are accepted only upon condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock before shipment from any causes not under our control. Stock retained at our nurseries long enough to grow to a larger grade will be billed accordingly at shipping time.

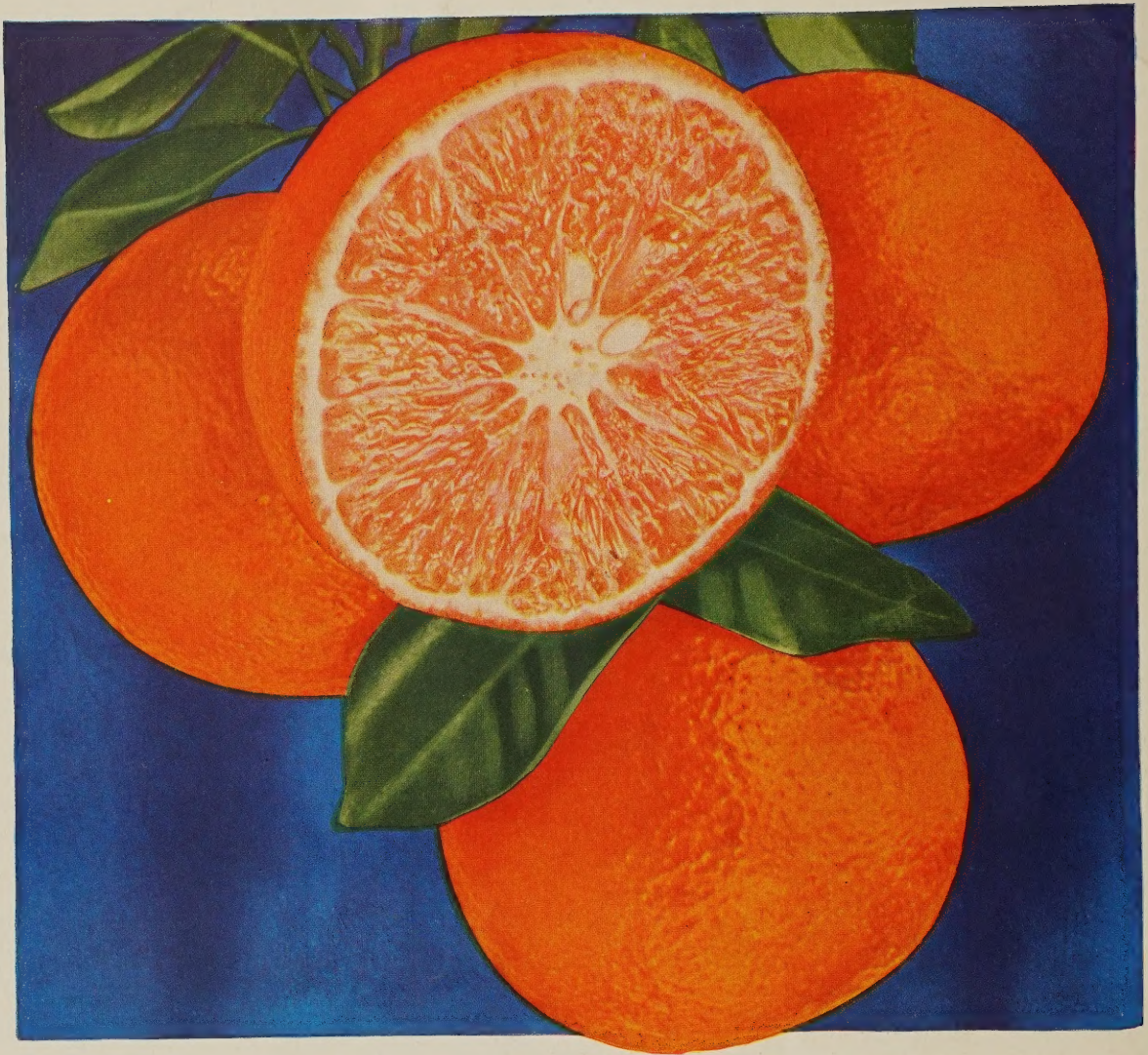
SHIPMENTS. State clearly when ordering how you prefer shipment made—by Express, Freight, Truckline, or Parcel Post. Most of our small shipments go by Express. If you omit instructions, we will use our best judgment. Be sure to add 20 per cent to all orders to cover packing charges. The transportation charge will be collect on delivery; Parcel Post charges bill additional.

SHIPPING SEASON. Bare-root plants are shipped from December to February, pot-grown plants at any time. Balled and Burlapped plants are available except in July, August, and September. We will not make substitutions unless you instruct us to do so.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee everything we sell to be true to name, properly rooted, well grown, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received. We sell no nursery stock under a guarantee to live, except potted and balled plants. These we agree to replace at not less than 50 per cent of the purchase price during the following planting season, should any die from causes other than complete neglect.

CLAIMS. If any errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, provided claims are made within ten days after receiving the goods. Our responsibility, except as stated above, ceases upon delivery of nursery stock in good condition to the public carrier.





TEMPLE ORANGES

*Flowers and Fruits
for Central Florida*

HOLMES NURSERIES

Located on U. S. Highway 41, North Nebraska Ave., One-half Mile South of Apex

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JACK O. HOLMES, Inc., *Landscape Contractors, Tree Movers*
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